(3) They can subscribe upto 40 per cent in the new issues of new/existing companies engaged in industrial activity. This facility carries repatriation rights.

(4) They may also invest with repatriation rights upto 74 per cent of the equity capital with full repatriation rights for establishing industries listed in Appendix-I of the Industrial Policy and export oriented units.

(5) They may invest without repatriation rights in any area of activity-other than commercial construction and agricultural land without any limit and such investment will be on par with resident investment.

(6) Tests of 'residence' in India laid down for taxation purposes have been modified.

(7) With a view to promote investment and remittances by Non-resident Indian, the Government have set up a Special Cell in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs.

(8) Indians Investment Centre's offices abroad as also Missions abroad and Branches of Nationalised Banks abroad provide publicity, etc. to Non-resident Indians to facilitate remittances.

(9) Interest rates on new deposits of maturities of one year and above held in Non-Resident (External) Accounts carry interest of 2 per cent above rates permissible on local deposits of comparable maturities. Gifts made in India in these external accounts are free from Gift Tax.

Trade with Gulf countries

2420. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of trade being done with Gulf countries;

(b) what are the items which are exported to and imported from Gulf countries;

(c) what was the amount involved in export and import with the Gulf countries during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) what steps are being taken to boost our trade with the Gulf countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (c) Details of India's trade with Gulf countries is given in the Statement annexed.

(b) Principal exports from India to the Gulf countries are:

(1) Fruits & Vegetables

(2) Meat

(3) Rice

(4) Tea

(5) Spices

(6) Engineering goods

(7) Transport Equipment

(8) Textiles

(9) Chemicals

(10) Gold jewellery

(11) Tobacco

(12) Jute bags

Principal imports into India from the Gulf countries:

(1) Crude Oil

(2) Fertilizers

(3) Sulphur

(4) Ammonia

(5) Dates

(6) Copper waste.

(d) Among the various measure taken to improve our trade with Gulf countries the following are the more important ones:

1. A new export promotion and marketing strategy for Indian goods has

been drawn up. Selected Gulf countries have been identified as thrust markets for intensive export promotion efforts.

2. Similarly, thrust commodities/product groups have been identified and special measures are proposed to promote their exports to Gulf countries.

3. Possibilities of link deals involving linkage of exports with imports, within the frame work of the existing policy are being explored.

4. Participation in Exhibition in Gulf countries. Exclusive Indian exhibitions are being organised in the Gulf countries. In addition Indian Jewellery exhibition-cum-sale are being organised in UAE and Kuwait.

5. Special attention is being paid to promote project exports in the region.

6. Promotion of joint ventures between Indian and local parties in these countries.

Statement

India's Trade with Gulf Countries

(Value in Rs. Crores)

		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Apr-Dec.)
BAHRAIN . . .	Exports	20·09	32·13	53·30	28·99
	Imports	81·72	141·37	55·60	175.14
	Balance of Trade	(–) 61·63	(–)109·24	(–) 2·30	(–)146·15
	Total :	101·81	173·50	108·90	204·13
KUWAIT . . .	Exports	132·74	129·01	114·88	74·31
	Imports	227·97	282·43	247·10	235·18
	Balance of Trade	(–)145·23	(–)153·42	(–) 132·22	(–)160·87
	Total :	410·71	411·44	361·98	309·49
OMAN . . .	Exports	45·47	49·92	54·96	41·18
	Imports	0·73	0·54	1·66	133·69
	Balance of Trade	(+) 44·74	(+) 49·38	(+) 53·30	( ) 92·51
	Total :	46·20	50·46	56·62	174·87

		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Apr-Dec.)
QATAR	Exports	25·30	29·70	21·69	24·04
	Imports	48·37	26·84	18·44	28·16
	Balance of Trade	(—) 23·07	(+) 2·86	(–) 3·25	(+) 4·12
	Total :	73·67	56·54	40·13	52·20
SAUDI ARABIA	Exports	180·13	227·29	239·99	178·03
	Imports	829·78	1496·24	1127·71	867·12
	Balance of Trade	(–) 649·65	(–)1268·95	(–) 887·72	(–) 689·09
	Total :	1009·91	1723·53	1367·70	1045·15
UAE	Exports	210·82	219·21	224·66	168·22
	Imports	470·50	365·12	229·97	305·55
	Balance of Trade	(–)259·68	(–)145·91	(–) 5·31	(–) 137·33
	Total :	681·32	584·33	454·63	473·77

1984-85 : Figures are available only upto December, 1984.

Action of non-viable units of public sector

2421. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Executives of major public and private sector and top Government officials are of the view that non-viable units in the public sector should be auctioned off or closed down as reported in the Hindustan Times, dated the 7th July, 1985;

(b) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises are getting information from various Ministries regarding non-viable units;

(c) if so, what are the names of such units in each Ministry and the loss shown by each unit during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) what advise Bureau is giving to the Ministries in regard to non-viable units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) to (c) The emphasis given by the Government in the case of non-viable units is to find out how best they could be made viable by bringing in additional inputs. Proposals for closure are considered only as a last resort.

The Government is reviewing the performance of all Central Public Enterpri-